VEIL PARTIALLY LIFTED.

ATION IN PEKING.

FORCES NOT IN DANGER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

from Major-General Chaffee, a portion of which

placed on the wire at Taku, and the portion

made public read as follows;

CHAFFEE THROWS LIGHT ON THE SITUvenience by reason of the upheaval. An official communication received here through diplomatic channels makes the rather surprising statement that Li Hung Chang is at present using all his efforts to have one or more PHOSTILITIES PRACTICALLY ENDED-ALLIED of the Powers dissent from Russia's proposition, believing that discord among the allies will be of greater advantage to China than any agree-

ment, even on the basis put forward by Russia. Washington, Sept. 4-The veil which for many The Cabinet meeting to-day was without redays hid a view of the situation in Peking sult. No news of importance, it was said, had from official eyes in Washington was partially been received from any source, and nothing of drawn aside to-day by an important dispatch public interest occurred at the meeting. Secretaries Hay and Long and Postmaster-General was made public. The dispatch bore no date, Smith were the only absentees. but was apparently of recent origin. It was

CHINA'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

EVIDENCE THAT SHE WAS MAKING READY FOR A CONFLICT.

Washington, Sept. 4 (Special) .- Further evidence that China was preparing for a war that must follow the expulsion of foreigners has reached the War Department in a letter from Captain Richard Paddock, commanding Troop K, 6th Cavalry, guarding the great Tien-Tsin arsenal. The letter was sent to Colonel Carter. Assistant Adjutant-General, and made remarkably quick time across the Pacific, having left Tien-Tsin on August 7 and arrived here yesterday. Its date is nearly three weeks later than that of any mail that has reached the War or Navy Department from North China. Cap-

This is a curious place. I have been here at the arsenal with my troops for four days. There are thousands of arms of all makes and millions of ammunition, uniforms and equipments of every description. I could easily equip a museum, but situated as we are, can take nothing of any size. I find in the library our own ordnance reports and many English and American works on arms, ammunition, etc. All show signs of use, having slips and marks in many places.

China was making ready for the conflict which her anti-foreign generals knew would be inevitable if they hoped to remain in power, and indicates that the Boxer movement was somewhat fortunate for foreigners in forcing China's hand before the dominating influences surrounding the Empress Dowager were fully prepared for invasion by the allies. The speedy transmission of Captain Paddock's letter encourages the officials to expect further reports from General Chaffee by the middle of next week.

A CABLE BEING LAID FROM SHANGHAI TO CHE-FOO.

Washington, Sept. 4 .- The War Department to-day received information that the work of laying a cable from Shanghai to Che-Foo had begun. It is believed that unless some accident is encountered the cable will be completed and in operation within a week. This ought to make communication between Washington and Amer-

been received by General Chaffee, the Department to-day instructed him to acknowledge the receipt of all dispatches sent to him, giving the date on which they left Washington. It is said that, as the Peking date seems to be cut off all dispatches received from General Chaffee, there is a possibility that the Washington date has been removed from dispatches sent to him. The Department intends to get accurate information on this point.

THEY SEND DETAILS OF THE TORTURE AND MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, received cable dispatch from Shanghai yesterday signed members of the Tsung-li-Yamen by the Austrian 'Central China." The message was as follows: Protest Government against evacuation Peking and recognition Li Hung Chang. Both disastrous

> Peking; but, on the other hand, he hardly felt able The message will, however, be forwarded to the State Department for its inform as to the sentiment of the members of the Meth-

> Dr. Samuel Cochran, of the Nanking station, writes frem Arima, Japan, August 8. He says:

writes from Arima, Japan, August 8. He says:

We have just heard of the decapitation of nine missionaries—seven adults and two children—south of Hang Chow, also of the arrival of Dr. Leelle from Honan (I think) with the tendons of his wrists and legs cut, crippling him for life. It Is hard to know what particular details to believe, but there is no doubt that things are being done now in China that will make the ears of the whole world tingle. They say there are five hundred China inland missionaries in the interior, some without money. The Christians are being openly persecuted by the magistrates in many places and thousands have already been killed.

The Pay W. P. Elizabay writes from Che Hea

July 21, as follows:

We hear that the Germans by way of making a demonstration in their province are intending to

onfirms previous reports that the authorities there are making extensive preparations to resist foreign Nevertheless the intelligent Cantonese appear to favor the policy of protecting the foreigners which in former times of excitement had not been the case. The had treatment accorded the Cantonese by the Boxers in the north stimulated

on July 25. He says a letter had been found in the Viceroy's yamen which was evidently written by an officer at Pao-Ting-Fu. There was a massacra in Pao-Ting-Fu, but no particulars have ever been received by the outside world. Mr. Lowrie translates a part of the letter as follows:

About 5 p. m. of the 4th inst. (June 30) the chapel residences outside the north suburb were burned by Bexers, six or seven foreigners and native Christians being killed. On the morning of the 5th inst. they burned the chapel residences outside the south suburb. Whether many or few foreigners and native Christians were killed 1 do not yet know.

The Presbyterian mission was in the north suburb and the American Board (Congregationalist) and China Inland Missions in the south suburb. Yardiey Taylor and the Rev. F. E. Simcox. Mrs. Simcox and three children are supposed to have perished at Pao-Ting-Fu.

A similar letter to the Viceroy's secretary said that the provincial treasurer at Pao-Ting-Fu had offered 40,000 taels as a reward for the destruction of the Roman Catholic village ten miles distant. This village was still maintaining an heroic defence, although the siege had then lasted two months.

MISSIONARIES RETURN

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 4.-The Oriental liner Victoria, from Yokohama August 14, has just arrived. She brought eighty-two passengers and about sixteen hundred tons of mixed cargo, consisting large-ly of tea and including three hundred bales of Japanese silk. Among the passengers are: From Hong-Kong-Anna K. Speicher and two children, P. Pearson, an English customs officer, From Shanghai-Louis E. Ross and three children, Shanghel-Louis E. Ross and three children, Gertrude Thomas and two children, all missionstres, and A. C. Bung, a cierk. From Kobe-Samusi D. Lyona. United States Consul, his family and clerke; Frances L. Marshall and Alfred M. Mondell, postoffice officials; George Cornwell, wife and five children, missionaries; Arthur Curtis and Jennie Corbett, deven and fourieen years of age, marked "missionaries," and Frank Miller and Bertie Miller, teachers. From Yokohama-Emma Patchett, Nancy Jones and Nancy Vaughan, missionaries. AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

of the troops from Peking before satisfaction for the outrages upon and the losses of its subjects is given have been received here and are applauded by the entire foreign colony in Shanghai. Any other policy, according to the business men and missionaries with whom The Associated Press representative has talked, would be a vital blow to the prestige of the foreigners and would weaken their status in China. The local English papers fiercely denounce the proposals to evacuate Peking, and say that the Chinese would interpret evacuation as defeat. The masses of Chinamen now believe that the

tain long, circumstantial accounts of alleged Chinese victories at Peking, Tien-Tsin and Tung-Chow, and the shops in the native quarter display for sale jurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien-Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign admirals being tortured in the presence of the Viceroys. Vice-Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kowtowing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation and consider the reports of the English press as merely foreign lies.

The European community continues to demand the destruction of Peking and the exemplary punishment of the officials, deeming indemnity and paper promises of new treaties inadequate. Undoubtedly the information in detail of massacres of foreigners daily received

The Empress Dowager is living in the Yamen at Tai-Yuan-Fu, in Shan-Se Province. Fifty missionaries have been slaughtered in that Yamen under orders, practically in the presence of the Viceroy. Three were beheaded in the inner court, and the others were killed barbarously in the outer courtyard. Their bodies were thrown to the dogs.

The Empress has ordered a Commissioner to investigate the conduct of the southern Viceroys who made a compact with the foreign consuls, and their degradation is expected. No investigation of the officials opposed to foreigners has been ordered.

SAVAGE TREATMENT OF MISSIONARIES. The Associated Press representative learns inland posts, think it important that the facts should be known. The names of the victims are withheld by request. Two of the women were ountry naked, repeatedly outraged and finally hausted and were taken by the Chinamen into the presence of the local officials. They were prostrated upon the execution block and a feint insane, the Chinese escorted her to the coast woman, after being exhibited naked for some tortured to death by the same shameful methods as were practised in the other cases. Two Swedish missionary women arrived at Shanghai

women and four children, who were murdered at Chu-Chau, in the Province of Che-Kiang, according to the story of a Spanish priest who escaped, were killed with hay forks and ancient spears by the Magistrate's bodyguard, and their naked bodies were hanged from trees.

lar in Shanghal, where all the victims had

Placards appeared to-day in all public places exhorting foreigners to oppose a compromise with the Government, and attacking Li Hung Chang, quoting the remark to Consul Goodnow credited to Earl Li, that "the foreigners in Pe king except the Ministers were of no account." W. W. Rockhill, the United States Special

FRENCH GUNBOAT COMETE RETURNS, HER TRIP TO THE INTERIOR SAID TO HAVE

against foreigners, which were spreading in the region north of Quang-Tung (or "Eastern Prov-

been attacked and wounded in the district of Fat-Kong, one hundred kilometres from Canton,

According to a report current at Hong-Kong, as cabled to The Associated Press yesterday, the French gunboat Comete recently fired on some Chinese farmers on the banks of the Hang-Klang killing three and wounding others.

GERMANS IN THE IMPERIAL CITY. TWO THOUSAND ADDITIONAL TALIAN TROOPS REACH TAKU.

Berlin, Sept. 4.-An official dispatch from Taku announces the receipt of a telegram there from Peking, dated August 25, saying the German the Imperial city.

tional Italian troops have reached Taku. Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle on Admiral Bendemann, commanding the German squadron in the Far East, for the services he has rendered in China.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF OUTCOME FRIEND OF EARL LI BELIEVES HE CAN

passengers on the steamer Doric, which reached here last evening, was H. T. Bosman, a rich merchant of Hong-Kong, who has stores in all the treaty ports of China. He speaks Chinese fluently, and is a personal friend of Li Hung Chang, with whom he had a long talk the day before the steamer sailed from Shanghal. Li had not then been appointed Peace Commissioner, but his selection was regarded as sure. Mr. Bosman speaks with intimate knowledge of

There were just six men responsible for all the trouble in China to-day—Kang Yi, Tung Fu Hsiang, Hsu Tung, Chao Sho Chiu, Chi Hsiu forced an all around increase in the current rates

and Yung Lu. The first two were the principals. Prince Tuan was their nominal head, made so in order to counteract the influence of Prince Ching, father of the heir apparent. These men were powerful one about the throne, and through their ignorance precipitated all the trouble. If Li Hung had been Viceroy of Chi-Li, as formerly, there would not have been any Eoxer uprising.

Li assured me of the safety of the foreign Ministers before I came away, and was confident that, so far as they were concerned, there was nothing to fear. The troops were just then starting for Peking. Li is not the man to shirk any duty, and he will see his nation out of this difficulty. I do not expect any trouble from the Chinese. The only things that stand between them and peace to-day are the allied Powers. The different nations all have troops there, and it is a question whether they can agree among themselves as to what they will be saiisfied with. Li will do all in his power to quiet his people. He will issue orders to the different Governors of provinces, and they will be expected to quell any disturbances in their parts of the country. This, I think, they will be able to do, and if the different Powers can come to a definite agreement I see nothing in the way of the speedy settlement of all the trouble.

EXPERIENCE OF LIEUT. VON KROHN. LOST AN EYE AT HANDS OF BOXERS-ACCOUNT

OF FIGHTING. San Francisco, Sept. 4.-Lieutenant von Krohn, of the German navy, who was with one of the relief

columns under Admiral Seymour which made a futile attempt to rescue the beleagured fereigners at Peking in June, has arrived here on the steamer Doric much the worse for his experience at the hands of the Boxers. He lost an eye in the retreat to Tien-Tsin and is on his way home on sick leave. Lieutenant von Krohn said it was not until the relief column started to return that they learned they were being opposed by the Chinese Imperial troops. He added:

We were not prepared for a siege campaign or we could have made it more interesting for the Boxers, and, I might add, the Imperial troops, for it was not until we started on our retreat that we realized that the latter were supporting the Boxers. Imperial troops from Peking, atmed with modern weapons and apparently well drilled, closed in on us, and throughout our retreat we had to contend against tremepdous odds.

Our most eventful incident was on the night of the 22d, when we routed a formidable body of troops holding a fort on the opposite side of the river from Chee-Ku. The Chinese soldiers did not fire until we were within speaking distance. The fire was galling, but it caused the column to swerve for only a moment. Then a dash was made. The German troops captured two guns and the English took another, and no time was lost in turning them upon the Chinese, who were soon put to flight. We were subsequently informed that the fort was garrisoned by \$.000 Imperial troops and Boxers.

RECORD OF THE BATTLESHIP 17.019 KNOTS AN HOUR.

Washington, Sept. 4 (Special).-The performance of the battleship Alabama on her remarkable trial trip last week is particularly gratifying to the Navy Department for its demonstration of the practical value of speed records made under the specifications laid down for acceptance tests, and as showing conclusively that the new vessel is indeed the new queen of the Navy.

The corrected speed for the four hours' run gives the vessel a record of 17.019 knots an hour. This was accomplished under favorable conditions, with 1,500 tons short of the weights the Alabama must carry in starting on a long cruise after she put into commission on October 10. As she draws about one inch to every fifty tons, she will have thirty inches greater draught with the 1.500 tons added. It includes 1,000 tons of coal, full magazines and stores for three months, and with this increased draught the ship, with the developments of the trial trip horse power, will easily maintain a speed of sixteen and a half knots, which is precisely the rate adopted by her designers when her plans were drawn four years ago. Admiral Melville having projected his engines to make precisely that speed as a maximum under service conditions. The seventeen knot record, which was made with the ship slightly lightened by the removal of one-third her movable weights. it is now certain will be readily attainable unde regular service conditions, when the ship hardly be loaded to the maximum. It has always been the case with American naval vessels that they constantly exceeded trial records of speed after a short time of actual service, while foreign ships have never been able to maintain for any length of time the absurd speed ratings attributed to them from dashes over a measured mile.

Just how good a goer the Alabama turns out to be is conclusively shown by the following letter received by the Secretary of the Navy from Captain Willard H. Brownson, who has superintended the construction of the ship and who has been ordered to command her when the Cramps deliver her to the Government, on October 10

Philadelphia, August 30, 1900.

[have to report the arrival of the Alabama at I have to report the arrival of the Alabama at this yard to-day at 5 p. m., thirty-seven hours from Boston Light. The run from the latter point to Cape Henlopen was made at an average speed of 15.35 knots, which included a lower rate of speed for the first few hours and a slow down for one and one-half hours in a fog. From South Shoal-Lightship to Northeast End Lightship is distance of 248.5 miles), with smooth sea, clear weather and ordinary coal, the run was made at an average speed of 16.26 knots. While this high speed was made on a draught less than the normal one. I cannot but think that the result was even more creditable to the builders than the splendid showing made on the official trial, indicating as it does that the ship can easily sustain for a long period the maximum speed for which she was designed. The results can be but most gratifying to the bureaus of the department charged with the design of hull and engines, as well as to the builders. Very respectfully. W. H. BROWNSON.

Captain U. S. N., General Inspector.

The Wisconsin, the sister ship of the Alabama built by the builders of the peerless Oregon, will have her trial trip off the California coast within two weeks, when an effort will be made to collpse the Alabama's record.

ADVANCE IN OCEAN FREIGHTS.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF COAL-ITS INCREASED PRICE AND WITHDRAWAL OF TRAMP STEAMERS AMONG THE CAUSES.

Regarding the outlook for the exportation of coal, an officer of a leading coal company makes he following statement:

I believe that the United States will ultimately supply the world with coal, but we certainly can develop no extensive export business for years. Some of the reports now being published are absurd. One of them says that hereafter 1,000 tons of coal a day are soing to be shipped to Europe. A boat carrying 5,000 tons of coal is quite rare, and the trip across to Europe and back consumes about two months, so it is not likely that any concern cap make daily shipments. I do not think that with ocean rates as currently quoted there can be much profit in experting coal. The president of another large coal company has

It is true that we are exporting coal to Europe

Our shipments are largely experimental. We recognize that Europe needs coal, but ne man knows how long that demand can continue. England finds the cost of mining increasing, but we fear that for a time the price of ocean rates will offset this advantage. vantage. In August over 220,000 tons of coal were loaded at

Newport News for coastwise and foreign trade The foreign shipments were the largest ever known. It is believed that the shipments this month will materially exceed those of August.

Freight rates on the transatlantic lines on eastound cargoes are much higher than they were a month or two ago. Several reasons are assigned by the agents for this increase. Freight rates are determined by the law of supply and demand. J. H. Thomas, the assistant manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, said yesterday:

I believe that the ocean freight rates will be higher this winter than ever before. Our rates have advanced at least 50 per cent in the last two months. They will so much higher before the winter sets in. He said that he did not attribute the increased

rates altogether to the advanced price of coal, although that had much to do with it.
"I attribute it in part," he said, "to the fact

that so many tramp steamers have been hauled off and are now in the Government service. They are now going to China and South Africe. When thoy were taken off the freight space on the resular liners increased in value, which compelled the increase in the rates. I do not think there will be any increase in the rates of westbound freighters, but only in eastbound."

At the office of the White Star Line, the manager, John Lee, said that it was natural that freight rates for eastbound cargoes should rise at this season when crops are ready for movement. The origin of the dispatch from London regarding an agreement of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Enropean Advertisements.

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as to routes may be had at the European Offices of the "Tribune," at 149 Fleet Street.

of freight, he said, was probably a discussion at

the meeting of a need for higher freight rates, owing to the increased expense of operating steamers, because of the advanced price of coal. The action of the association, he said, could have no binding effect on the freight rates of the transatiantic steamship lines any more than the action of any club might. Samuel Bettle, of the American Line, said to

Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon;

Westbound rates are very low. I wish they were higher, but there is nothing to indicate their increase. I saw a dispatch in a morning paper saying that eastbound rates were likely to be high on account of the expense of coal. Eastbound rates are higher now than they were a month ago, but that is natural, as eastbound rates always increase at this season of the year. This is the export season. Rates may be higher a month hence than they are now, but there is nothing definite about it.

Loreign Resoris.

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five thousand as basis of my requirements for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents, and conical wall tents will be required—one tent ten men. Escort wagons mentioned in of 18th will be required immediately. Have mules for same shipped. No more pack trains required; wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly; must soon haul supplies forty miles. Satisfied railroad will not be repaired before river freezes. CHAFFEE.

Department, and has been shipped. Much of it as at Taku, and the balance is due there soon. ALARMING REPORTS UNFOUNDED. The dispatch was evidently a reply to a brief message sent to General Chaffee by Adjutant-General Corbin more than two weeks ago, di-

All the transportation and tentage asked for

by General Chaffee had been anticipated by the

recting him to report "operations, conditions and requirements." The reply is comprehensive, and as respects that portion made public it is a satisfactory one. In the first place, it officially disposes of the numerous press reports which have represented that the situation of the international troops at Peking was critical and that they were in grave danger of having their communication with the coast cut off by "large armed bodies," which were reported as "threatening Peking" and "marching on Tien-Tsin from every point of the compass." General Chaffee indicates that there is no considerable body of Chinese troops or Boxers in or near Peking or along the line of communication with the coast. Then there is a break in the dispatch. Something has been withheld which may

relate either to the military or to what might be termed the diplomatic situation-probably the latter, for the next sentence reads: "We hear LA Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here." It would not be a violent inference that the sentence or sentences omitted related to difficulties experienced by the Ministers and military commanders in placing themselves in communication with responsible authorized representatives of the Chinese Government competent to enter into negotiations or official relations. This inference appears to be justified by the refusal of the State Department to make public Minister Conger's dispatch dated at Peking on August 30, with the explanation that it did not indicate any material change in the situation at Peking. It is also inferred from General Chaffee's dispatch that he had not heard of Russia's proposition to withdraw her Minister and troops from Peking. Whether either he or Minister Conger said anything about the reported

Minister, cannot be ascertained. CHAFFEE NEEDS NO MORE TROOPS.

beheading of several of the members of the

Tsung-li-Yamen by the orders of the Empress

Dowager on the eve of her flight from the capi-

tal, or about the reported arrest of one of the

under his command is entirely adequate "unles political reasons not apparent" to him demand a larger force, pending the conclusion of negotiations, was exceedingly satisfactory to the officials of the War Department, as evidence of the wisdom of their action in providing that all further reinforcements from the United States should proceed direct to Manila unless they re-

ceived contrary orders on their arrival at Naga-The State Department officials to-day declined to make any statement whatever respecting the state of the correspondence in regard to Russia's proposition to withdraw her troops from Peking, on the ground that premature publications in relation to it would necessarily be incomplete and unsatisfactory, and might also complicate matters. It is understood that Minister Conger

has been fully advised of the new turn of affairs, as also has General Chaffee.

MR. CONGER TO STAY AT HIS POST.

It was authoritatively stated that Minister Conger will remain at his post until further orders. He has expressed no wish to be relieved, and the State Department holds that since he has passed through the perilous ordeal of the siege he is not likely to desire relief under the present more favorable conditions. In view of the statement of Count Lansdors, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the "Official Messenger," that orders already had been issued to M. De Giers and to the army to leave Peking, it was said at the State Department to-day that no such determination had been communicated to Washington. Probably nothing short of an official statement from Peking to the effect that

the Russians have moved would be regarded by the Government as sufficient basis for such im-

portant action as the withdrawal of American

In diplomatic quarters Russia's motive continues to be a fruitful theme. The theory advanced by M. De Blowitz in "The London Times" that it was an offset to France for Russia's supposed nomination of Count von Waldersee is regarded as fanciful. One of the diplomatic officials who have taken an active part in the negotiations says that Russia recognizes that it is to her advantage to have a weak neighbor, instead of having a partition of China, which would range a number of the Powers alongside of Russia. For this reason, it is said, Russia's chief alm is to maintain the present territorial

The report that the Chinese Minister to St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, was obliged to give up his residence and seek cheap quarters because of the lack of remittances from Peking is disposed of by Mr. Si, one of the Chinese officials who have recently arrived here from St. Petersburg. He says that Yang Yu gave up his house because the lease had expired and he expected to be recalled. This was before the present trouble, and was in no way due to any lack of remittances. As a matter of fact, the information reaching here shows that the Chinese Government is now carrying on its functions. There has been a decrease in the revenues, due to the

conditions.

Imparts Energy. A most reliable remedy when the vitality and nerve force have become impaired by

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

illness. Induces refreshing sleep. Genuine bears name Hoasponp's on wrapper.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased. Only occasional shots fired from cover on small parties repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body of Chinese troops (Boxers?) discovered here, or along line of communication. . . We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here.

Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Troops now in China about five thousand (effectives), 6th Cavalry. Light Battery F, 5th Artillery, Batteries 3d Artiliery, 9th Infantry, 14th Infantry, one thousand marines. I think ample force for United States, unless political reason, not apparent to me, demands larger force. Shall take five thousand as basis of my requirements for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents,

This is a curious place. I have been here at

This is regarded as rather conclusive that

BETTER COMMUNICATION SOON.

ican officials in China much more expeditious. In order to ascertain what messages have

MISSIONARIES OPPOSE LI.

The Rev. Dr. Dodd, one of the secretaries of the

The message was referred to the Rev. Dr. Homer asurer of the society. As several of the officers of the society are absent from the city no action was taken regarding the dispatch. Dr. Eaton said he could not see any justification for any popular outcry demanding our withdrawal from to offer any advice himself to the authorities at

odist missionaries in Central China. Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, received a number of letters from Presbyterian missionaries in China yesterday

The Rev. W. D. Elterich writes from Che-Foo,

to preserve order in the province in order that they can go on with the building of their railroad. The Rev. Henry V. Noyes, writing from Canton

The Rev. J. W. Lowrle writes from Tien-Tsin

Clara H. Foster and three children, all put down on the manifest as missionaries. From Amoy-J.

Continued from first page,

Chinese arms were victorious. LYING CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

The Chinese papers printed in Shanghai con-

inflames this sentiment.

from official sources the facts of the killing of several American women missionaries. At the request of the Mission Board the details were withheld out of regard for the feelings of the relatives of the murdered women, but other prominent Americans, who have long antagonized the policy of sending women to isolated captured while attempting to leave the stations where they were located, were led about the killed by a method too revolting to be described. Two other American women were coming to the coast with a party, which a number of Chinamen followed and stoned. The women fell exwas made of beheading them. One of them became hysterical and laughed, and, thinking her because of their superstition regarding the insane. On the journey, however, the woman was repeatedly assaulted by her escort. The other days, and suffering assault by several men, was

after similar experiences, except that their lives were spared. The foregoing are matters of official record. The fourteen English missionaries, including

These incidents make a lenient policy unpopu-

Commissioner, starts for Peking on Thursday.

HAD A BENEFICIAL EFFECT. Paris, Sept. 4.-The French Consul at Canton, under date of September 3, cables that the French gunboat Comete has returned to Canton, He adds that her trip to Swatow (on the estuary of the River Han-Klang) has had a good effect and has ended the troubles and agitation

The Consul also reports that a missionary has

troops have taken possession of a hill within The dispatch adds that two thousand addi-

DEAL WITH CRISIS-SIX MEN RE-SPONSIBLE FOR TROUBLE. San Francisco, Sept. 4 (Special) .-- Among the

Chinese affairs, which he has watched closely for twenty-five years. He said: Li is the strongest man in China to-day, and the only one capable of dealing with the present crisis. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that Li was over in favor of the Boxer movement. He is too shrewd to think for an instant that China is able to go to war successfully with the whole world. If it were only with one nation it might be different, but China cannot fight flue or six. THE ALABAMA'S SPEED.